

NATO Ministers Urge Soviet to Explain New Missile Plan at Geneva

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEBELLO, Quebec — The NATO defense ministers urged the Soviet Union Friday to explain at the Geneva disarmament talks President Yuri V. Andropov's latest proposals on eliminating some Soviet intermediate-range missiles aimed at Western Europe.

In a statement outlined to reporters at the end of a two-day meeting, the ministers said they "noted with attention" Mr. Andropov's comments in the Soviet press.

The Soviets are invited to explain fully their proposals at the negotiating table," the statement said.

But Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, took a skeptical view of Mr. Andropov's statements, saying: "I've not seen any suggestion from the Soviets except that we should not respond" to the Soviet deployment of about 360 SS-20 nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia in recent years.

In his statement Wednesday, Mr. Andropov said it would be "impossible" to continue the Geneva talks if deployment of U.S. missiles begins as scheduled. But he also expressed flexibility on the number of missiles aimed at Western Europe, saying that the Soviet arsenal might be reduced to "about 140" SS-20s, which carry three warheads each. In previous statements, Soviet officials have insisted on keeping at least 162 missiles, the same number as are now maintained by France and Britain.

At their meeting here in Canada, the Western military leaders reaffirmed NATO's decision to deploy the U.S. missiles targeted on Soviet territory. Installation of 572 new weapons is due to begin in December in West Germany and Britain, and later in Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, unless an arms control agreement is reached first.



James E. Goodby, chief U.S. negotiator at a preliminary disarmament conference of 35 nations in Helsinki, spoke Friday with reporters kneeling at a small table he sat at.

are aimed at reaching agreement on reducing troops and conventional weapons in Central Europe.

• In The Hague, protesters began to arrive Friday for a weekend anti-nuclear demonstration that was expected to draw hundreds of thousands.

Although the Netherlands is scheduled to get 48 of the 464 cruise missiles to be deployed by NATO, opposition to them is strong. Because of that, the government has delayed deciding whether to accept them.

• In Helsinki, the first week of a 35-nation meeting to lay the groundwork for a disarmament conference in Stockholm ended

Friday with both the Soviet and U.S. delegations expressing pleasure at the progress made.

"We have had a very good week," the chief U.S. negotiator, James E. Goodby, said. "There are specific issues to be ironed out, but we are very optimistic."

His Soviet counterpart, Oleg Grinevsky, also sounded optimistic.

• In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada embarked on a mission to bridge what he perceives as the widening chasm between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Reagan Says Cuba Had Grenada Base Ready for Occupation

(Continued from Page 1)

shelter and security to their people on Grenada.

"Regrettably, Castro ordered his men to fight to the death and some did," he said. "The others will be sent to their homelands."

Mr. Reagan said that the United States intended to withdraw its forces as soon as possible. On Thursday, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved, 32-2, a War Powers resolution requiring withdrawal of American troops from Grenada within 60 days.

Although Mr. Reagan did not

say when the marines might leave, a senior administration official who briefed reporters on the president's speech said that the stay would be brief — "surely not months. We're talking at the outside weeks." He said, however, that when the 3,000-man U.S. force did withdraw, "a small contingent of Americans" might be left behind.

The president's decision to invade Grenada has been widely criticized by European allies and Latin American countries, as well as by some congressmen, but he again defended it, both from the standpoint of protecting American lives

and answering a call for help from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and Jamaica and Barbados.

"These small, peaceful nations needed our help," he said. "Three of them don't have armies at all and the others have very limited forces. The legitimacy of their request, plus my own concern for our citizens, dictated my decision."

Declaring that "the nightmare of our hostages Iran must never be repeated," he said that the government had a responsibility to go to the aid of its citizens if their right to life and liberty was threatened.

The administration official said that the Cuban base on Grenada was equipped with sophisticated cryptographic equipment and "a weapons store sufficient to equip terrorists in the thousands." He said the base was "built for Cubans by Cubans ... well beyond any reasonable requirement of the Grenadians' local security."

• Hostage Plan Reported

Earlier, Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Administration officials said Thursday that U.S. invasion forces found evidence that the Grenadian government, in conjunction with Cuban advisers, had been considering a plan to hold American citizens hostage in the near future.

The film, shot by military cameramen Thursday morning at a warehouse complex five miles (eight kilometers) north of the Point Salines airport on the island's southern tip, gave one of the first views from Grenada since 1,900 Marines and Army Rangers led an invasion force there Tuesday. Journalists had been barred from the island until Thursday afternoon, when the first press pool was permitted to visit from nearby Barbados.

Weapons and ammunition were stacked high in six houses. Some of the crates, which bore Soviet lettering, were addressed to the Cuban Office of Economics.

Earlier at the White House, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, disclosed that U.S. forces invading the island had found an extraordinary buildup by the Cubans. "It was clear that from the scale of things that were discovered, we got there just in time," he said.

Mr. Reagan, whose administration has been severely criticized by the press for misleading it about the invasion and refusing to permit reporters to cover it, said that after

receiving the appeal for help from the other nations, "We knew we had little time and that complete secrecy was vital to ensure both the safety of the young men who would undertake this mission, and the Americans they were about to rescue."

• Extra Strength Tylenol

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Administration officials said Thursday that U.S. invasion forces found evidence that the Grenadian government, in conjunction with Cuban advisers, had been considering a plan to hold American citizens hostage in the near future.

The officials said the evidence included documents that were found at a Cuban military installation in the village of Frequent, which was overrun by American forces.

"It is clear from these documents and other information we now have that serious consideration was being given to seizing Americans as hostages and holding them for reasons that are not entirely clear, but seem to involve an effort to embarrass the United States and, more immediately, to forestall American military action in Grenada," one official said.

The officials declined to describe the documents in detail or to discuss specific information about the potential seizure of hostages.

The documents, some of which the officials said would be made public after they had been translated and analyzed, are also said to show that Cuba planned to send hundreds of troops to Grenada within the next several weeks and expected to carry out a major expansion of its presence in Grenada before the end of the year.

Reagan Cites Vital Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

would persuade the Syrians that it is in their interest not to try to sabotage the Lebanese national reconciliation talks beginning next week in Geneva. He reminded the Syrians of potential U.S. military strength by saying that the battle-hardened New Jersey was offshore and could be used to silence any new fighting in the Chouf mountains near Beirut.

Mr. Carraz, speaking at a congress of the National Travel Agents' Union, said that as of Dec. 20 the government would return to the former system allowing tourists to take up to 5,000 francs (\$625) in currency each time they leave the country. Under controls imposed in March, which were to be lifted Dec. 31, French tourists were limited to 2,000 francs (\$250) in foreign currency for the year and 1,000 francs in French currency each time they left the country.

But he said use of credit cards abroad would remain banned except for businessmen, adding that the government had decided to lift the controversial controls to facilitate holiday travel.

The controls, imposed in March as part of government's austerity plan, were due to be lifted on Dec. 31. They limited French tourists to 2,000 francs (\$250) in foreign currency for the year and 1,000 francs (\$125) in French currency each time they left the country.

Meanwhile, the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, reported Friday an overwhelmingly favorable response to the president's speech, with phone calls and telegrams running 93 percent on the positive side.

Cuba, meanwhile, denied that it

Chilean Protesters Clash With Police in 3 Cities; 2 Are Killed in Santiago

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — Hundreds of protesters clashed with police in three cities Thursday, and two demonstrators were killed in Santiago when a bus swerved to avoid a flaming barricade and crashed into a crowd.

Hospital sources said that at least 30 people were injured in Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, in the latest "day of national protest" against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Police said about 70 people were arrested.

Officials reported 57 arrests in the capital of Santiago and nine in the port city of Valparaiso, about 70 miles (113 kilometers) west of Santiago. Most of the arrests were made at universities.

All major opposition parties backed the demonstrations, but they were less extensive and less violent than the ones held in the past six months.

Inhabitants of working-class neighborhoods in Santiago set up barricades of burning tires and debris in suburban streets and banged on pots and pans in their homes.

A passenger bus that swerved to avoid a flaming barricade crashed into a group of demonstrators, killing two of them.

In some poor sectors of the capital, protesters stoned cars at speed past the barricades.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Swing and a Miss

The navy acknowledges that sailors like to play softball, but not as much as Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, thinks.

A navy spokesman said an investigation had determined that the congressman was incorrect last week when he said the navy had ordered 4,800 dozen softballs — 57,600 of them — on the last day of the spending year, Sept. 30. Mr. Dicks suggested that sailors must be playing aboard aircraft carriers where home-run balls cannot be recovered.

The only purchase that was somewhat similar, the spokesman said, was 4,800 softballs — not 4,800 dozen — purchased at Norfolk, Virginia, on the last day of fiscal 1982 — not 1983 — for local play and for all the ships stationed at Norfolk. That \$9,936 purchase actually was an example of frugality, the spokesman said, because by buying in bulk, the navy saved \$12,000.

The Rosenbergs

Thirty years after their execution for espionage, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are again arousing the sort of passion and division that their case created in 1953.

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union and were electrocuted in Sing Sing at Ossining, New York, after numerous appeals failed. The judge in their case said they had helped to cause many thousands of U.S. casualties in Korea, and President Eisenhower also condemned their crime.

But many Americans have continued to believe that the Rosenbergs were innocent and were the scapegoats of spy fever. Two of them, Walter and Miriam Schneier, published a book called "Invitation to an Inquest" in 1965 and an updated version this year. It coincided with the publication of a book written by former supporters of the Rosenbergs who now believe that Mr. Rosenberg was a spy and his wife probably at least knew of his activities. Ronald Radosh and Joyce Milton, authors of "The Rosenberg File: A Search for the Truth," nevertheless say that there was improper collusion between the judge and the prosecution at the trial and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation handled evidence in a cavalier and prejudicial manner.

AP/WIDEWORLD
The Rosenbergs

angry interjections, directed at the Radish-Milton interpretation.

The sides did reach agreement on some points: that Mr. Rosenberg had not known much of value to the Soviet Union and that it was Klaus Fuchs, a British physicist, who had supplied the real atomic secret; that the death penalty was excessive, and that Ethel Rosenberg was probably arrested to bring pressure on her husband. Many lawyers are now urging Congress to allow the opening of all the files in the case, which would effectively signal a fresh trial.

Exclusive Club

Thirty-six members of Congress may qualify as "pension millionaires" under the congressional retirement system, according to the National Taxpayers Union, a conservative group that is campaigning for changes in federal pension laws to reduce government spending. The group calculates that if Edward M. Kennedy, 51, a Massachusetts Democrat who has been in the Senate since 1962, were to retire after his current term expires, he could receive as much as \$1.58 million in benefits.

Under the system, participating congressmen pay 8 percent of their salaries into the program and become eligible for benefits after five years. Benefits are calculated by multiplying years of service by 2.5 percent of the average of the three highest years' salaries. Under

the most generous Fortune 500 retirement scheme the taxpayers' group could find, Senator Kennedy would be entitled only to \$453,000, it said.

Other well-known politicians who might expect to qualify as "pension millionaires" include Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican and the majority leader; and Senator John G. Tower, a Texas Republican and chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Both men have announced that they will retire next year.

Members of Congress receive annual salaries of \$60,662.50.

Social Security Safety

The government will begin handing out counterfeit-resistant Social Security cards next week. The cards — red, white and blue and made of the paper used in printing currency — will be distributed to anyone who registers for a new card or applies to replace a lost or stolen card.

The cards were ordered in hopes of cutting down on the \$15 billion a year in government losses involving people who use false identification. But Social Security officials said they did not expect the new cards to cut off fraud completely. "There is no such thing as a tamper-proof card," said James Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration.

Americana

A nine-year battle over the trademark and patent of Monopoly, which many considered to have been settled last year, is continuing.

In August 1982, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled in San Francisco that Monopoly had become a generic term and was no longer a valid trademark. The decision freed Ralph Anspach, an economist at the University of California, to develop and market his game, Anti-Monopoly. Parker Brothers, manufacturers of Monopoly, one of the world's most popular board games, paid him damages and agreed that he could sell the game anywhere.

But the U.S. Patent Office was not ordered to cancel Monopoly's trademark under the decision, and Parker Brothers is arguing that the precedent applies only to the Ninth Circuit region. A new case is pending against a clothing company called Tuxedo Monopoly.

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U.S. Students Tell of Fears On Grenada

Most Relieved by Rescue; Some See a U.S. Pretext

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With tears and expressions of relief, scores of American students evacuated from Grenada praised the Reagan administration and U.S. invasion forces for bringing them safely away.

Many of the students from St. George's University School of Medicine said Thursday that they had not been directly threatened or endangered by the turmoil, and some said they believed their safety had been used as an excuse by the United States to invade Grenada.

But others told of bullets crashing through their dormitory rooms during the invasion, of a week of campus confinement under the government's curfew, of soldiers pointing guns at them and of wading through surf to board rescue helicopters amid gunfire and explosions.

"There was a bullet in a friend of mine's pillow, and one went through the room right next to me," said Steven Picard of Dearborn, Michigan. "We didn't know who was firing or what was happening."

"We just crawled to the back of our room and we laid there ... praying for our lives because we thought we were going to die," said Roxanna Marin of New York City. "The only time I felt safe was when I got into that lecture hall and they told us that it's America."

Many of the students said that supplies of food and water began running low Tuesday, after a week-long curfew had been imposed by Grenada's military leaders following the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Oct. 19. Under the terms of the curfew, people on the street were to be shot on sight, the students said.

"I saw soldiers with guns during the curfew," said Elizabeth Nelson of Woodmere, New York, "and while none of them ever threatened me, several of my friends told me guns had been aimed at them, and they were terrified."

Fred Ziemann, a student from Rochester, New York, said, "I'm not a big fan of American foreign policy and never have been, but if ever there was a need for intervention it was this country."

But Gary Solin of Chicago, who is the school's bursar and had lived in Grenada for seven years, disagreed with assertions about the need for a military rescue mission. "Our safety was never in dan-



Three evacuees talk with reporters after they were returned from Grenada. From left are Randall Tressler of Maryland and Steve Remnae and Jeff Galler, both from New Jersey.

ger," he said. "We were used as an excuse by this government to invade Grenada. They needed a reason to go in and we were it."

Mr. Solin said that he had met Monday night with General Hudson Austin, who led the coup against Mr. Bishop, and that the general had guaranteed the students' safety.

While there were differing opinions on the need for intervention, nearly all of the students expressed gratitude at having been brought out of the battle zone.

Some of the evacuees said that Grenadian friends had been shocked over Mr. Bishop's slaying and were fearful of the new military government.

"Lots of our Grenadian friends said before the invasion they hoped the Americans would come in," said Janet Buse of Detroit. When the Americans landed, she said, "some Grenadian soldiers took off their uniforms and hid."

"I spoke with a lot of Grenadians and asked if they had faith in the government," said Randall Tressler.

"They said they were afraid of it," he said. "As for the American intervention, they said they didn't see how they would have gotten us out otherwise."

One student, Nancy Sauberman, said that she and 17 Grenadians had been captured and were being held at the Point Salines airfield on the southwest tip of the island. He was vague on Cuban casualties, mentioning only about 15 wounded.

There were no reports Friday of the whereabouts of General Hudson Austin, head of the Revolutionary Military Council, who was reported Thursday to be holding hostages on the southern part of the island.

Admiral McDonald reported that the United States had built up its troop strength on Grenada to about 6,000 men, including about 5,000 members of the 82d Airborne Division. That is about triple the force that went into action before dawn Tuesday.

He said U.S. casualties were 11, 67 wounded and seven missing.

Earlier, a U.S. State Department spokesman said that three Soviet diplomats on Grenada had contacted department officials on the island Friday and said there were East German, North Korean, Bulgarian and Cuban nationals at the Soviet compound in addition to 49 Soviet officials and their dependents.

The spokesman said that the presence of the North Korean and other nationalities on Grenada came as a surprise to U.S. officials and as a "shock" to Sir Paul Scoon, Grenada's governor-general, who the spokesman said had not known of their presence.

The spokesman said the contact was initiated by the Soviet Union, which delivered a note protesting the presence on the island of the invasion force.

Admiral McDonald said he expected U.S. Army Rangers, totaling about 500 men, to start leaving the island Friday. The Rangers bore much of the brunt of the assault.

According to Admiral McDonald, it is uncertain when the 500 marines on the island and about 1,300 on ships off Grenada will be released to sail for Lebanon, where they are due to replace the unit now holding the Beirut international airport. He indicated some hope.

U.S. Vetoes UN Motion On Invasion

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States, abandoned by most of its allies and denounced as an aggressor, blocked passage Friday of a United Nations Security Council resolution that would "deeply deplore" the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

The voting, shortly before 3 A.M., followed three days of debate by more than 60 speakers. Most of them deplored Tuesday's invasion as a violation of international law and the UN Charter.

In debate Thursday night, Jane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said the United States and six Caribbean forces invaded Grenada to stop "an authentic reign of terror" after the killing of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop.

Voting for the resolution were France, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Poland, China, Jordan, Malta, Pakistan, Guyana, Nigeria, Ghana and Zimbabwe.

Britain, saying it had "serious doubts" about the invasion, abstained, as did Togo and Zaire.

But United States vetoed the resolution. As one of the five permanent Security Council members, the United States can veto a resolution even though it receives the nine votes needed for adoption.

Only the Caribbean nations of Saint Lucia, Barbados, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, three participants in the military operation, backed the United States without reservation.

To win the broadest possible support, the resolution's sponsors, Nicaragua, Guyana and Zimbabwe, used the phrasing "deeply deplores" instead of "condemns."

Charles M. Lichenstein, U.S. deputy delegate, said the United States was not pursuing any "imperial goals," as the Soviet delegate alleged in debate.

"As we are able, we will assist in the establishment and the restoration of democratic institutions, particularly when they have been cruelly and violently destroyed," Mr. Lichenstein said. Then he signalled the U.S. veto.

UN Receives Call From Scoon

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Sir Paul Scoon, governor-general of Grenada, telephoned the United Nations' secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Friday and told him that no one had the right to represent that island at the United Nations, a spokesman for Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said. The spokesman said Sir Paul also said he would hold elections in six months.

Yours faithfully,
Sir Paul Scoon
Governor-General

U.S. Commander Says Troops in Grenada Face Continuing Resistance

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The overall commander of U.S. troops fighting in Grenada said Friday "it could be weeks" before the U.S. force, now numbering 6,000, overcomes all resistance.

Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, appearing at a Pentagon news conference, spoke of a top-secret document captured in what he described as a "Cuban command and control position" filled with top-secret documents, coding gear, "as well as all equipment needed for a government in exile."

According to Admiral McDonald, that document said that on June 29 a Grenadian officer noted a meeting at which plans were discussed for building up armed Cuban troops on Grenada to a total of 6,000. There was no indication where the meeting took place.

■ Prison Reportedly Seized

A prison on Grenada, which military officials had called the enemy's last major stronghold was seized after a Time magazine correspondent freed political prisoners and told U.S. forces it was unguarded, a magazine official quoted in New York by The Associated Press said Friday.

On Wednesday, General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the Richmond Hill Prison was the last major stronghold held by Grenadian and Cuban forces. The Pentagon reported Thursday that the prison had been taken.

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REUTERS

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados —

A copy of a letter signed by the governor-general of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, inviting the United States and friendly eastern Caribbean nations to intervene in his country was published Thursday night by the office of Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados.

Reporters were given a photocopy of a letter typed on plain paper and dated Oct. 24, the day before the troops went in.

An accompanying statement said it was delivered to Mr. Adams by Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, a Barbadian commander of the Caribbean security force accompanying U.S. troops in Grenada.

The text of the letter follows:

Dear prime minister,

You are aware that there is a vacuum of authority in Grenada following the killing of the prime minister and the subsequent serious violation of human rights and bloodshed.

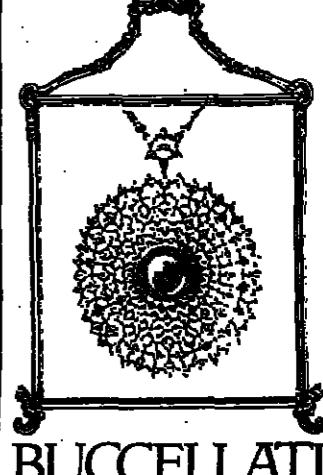
I am therefore seriously concerned at the lack of internal security in Grenada. Consequently I am requesting your help to assist me in stabilizing this grave and dangerous situation. It is my desire that a peacekeeping force should be established in Grenada to facilitate the return to peace and tranquillity and also a return to democratic rule.

In this connection I am also seeking assistance from the United States, from Jamaica, and from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States through its current chairman the Hon. Engenio Charles in the spirit of the treaty establishing that organization to which my country is a signatory.

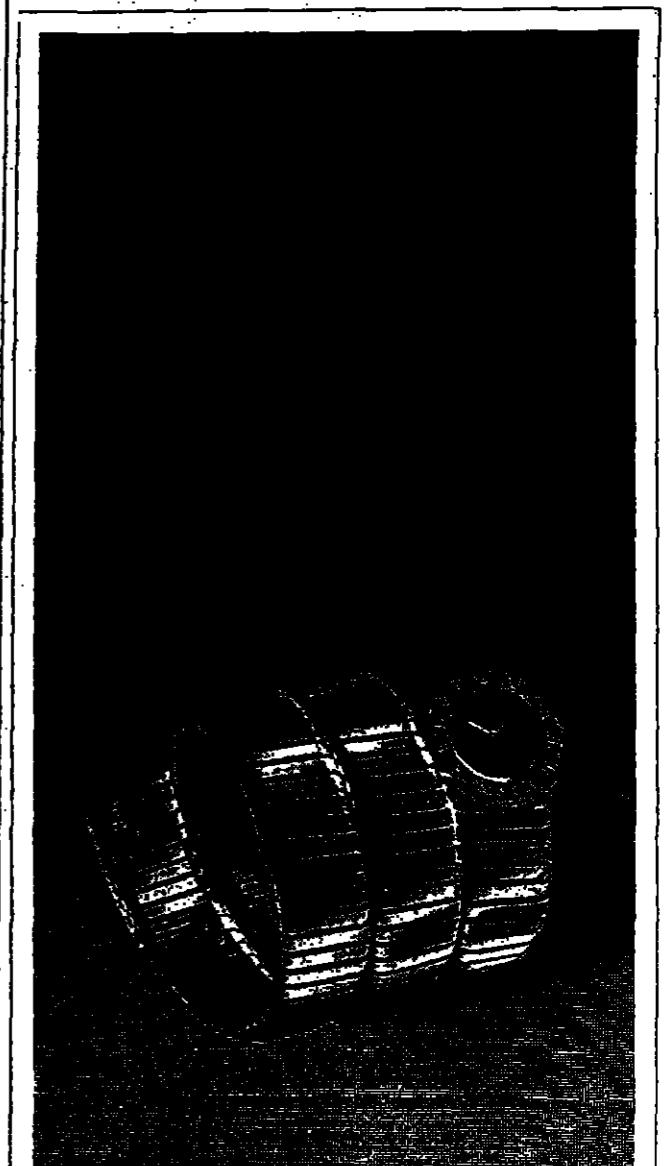
Yours faithfully,

Sir Paul Scoon

Governor-General



BUCCELLATI
Paris, 4 Place Vendôme
New York, 725 Fifth Avenue
Monte-Carlo, Tokyo, Hong Kong
Head-office: Milan, Via L. Mancini



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Tanaka Said to Rebuff Nakasone on Resigning His Seat in Parliament

United Press International

TOKYO — Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who was convicted on bribery charges earlier this month, apparently refused Friday to resign from the Diet, after a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Nakasone had said earlier that he would "stake my political life" on a resolution of the current parliamentary deadlock over opposition demands that Mr. Tanaka resign. After the meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Nakasone said that he had met Mr. Tanaka as "a long-time friend to give him some advice."

Mr. Nakasone did not say whether he had asked Mr. Tanaka, his chief supporter in the parliament, to relinquish his seat. But officials in the governing Liberal Democratic Party said they believed the talks had focused on the resignation.

Mr. Tanaka shook his head when he was asked after the meeting if he would give up his seat. He later issued a statement saying, "At this critical time, I will exercise self-restraint in respect to the expectations of the Japanese nation." Observers understood the statement to mean that Mr. Tanaka would hold on to his seat in the lower house of the parliament.

"Resignation is tantamount to political death," a party official quoted Mr. Tanaka as saying.

Opposition parties, bolstered by surveys that show a wide majority of the public favors Mr. Tanaka's withdrawal from political life, have demanded that the Diet consider a motion seeking Mr. Tanaka's resignation before they debate any other legislation.

The move, which has produced a legislative deadlock for the past two weeks, has attracted supporters from within some sections of the Liberal Democratic Party itself.

Japan to Create 2 Prizes In the Applied Sciences

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan is to establish the Japan Prize in applied sciences such as engineering and agriculture, the Science and Technology Agency said Friday.

The prizes would be worth 50 million yen (about \$215,000) each. The International Science and Technology Foundation, a private organization in Tokyo, would award the prize to two individuals or groups from throughout the world every year starting in 1985.



PHILIPPINE WOMEN MARCH — About 8,000 women, led by Corazon Aquino, wife of the assassinated Philippine opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., marched Friday in Manila to demand the release of political detainees and an impartial inquiry of the murder.

Moscow Reportedly Offered Beijing A Freeze on Border Arms Buildup

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The Soviet Union has offered to freeze its military buildup along the Chinese frontier, remove nuclear weapons from border areas and establish a Moscow-Beijing communications hotline as "confidence-building measures" to improve relations, according to informed diplomats.

Leonid F. Ilyichev, a deputy Soviet foreign minister, who has concluded nearly four weeks of talks with Chinese officials, also renewed Moscow's offer of a nonaggression pact with Beijing and proposed that Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers, and later the prime ministers, meet to lay a firm foundation for better ties.

The Soviet proposals, described as the most far-reaching Moscow has made in its search for a rapprochement with Beijing, were received with a noncommittal Chinese pledge to study them, the diplomats said Thursday.

The proposals also included the doubling of Chinese-Soviet trade

next year with a further increase in 1985. Soviet renovation of factories that Moscow built 25 years ago, expansion of scientific, technical and academic exchanges and the resumption of cultural exchanges.

Although no details were available, the scope of the Soviet proposals suggested a major initiative by Moscow to accelerate the improvement of its relations with Beijing.

China's response is likely to be slow, deliberate and cautious. However attractive the Soviet proposals may seem, each is certain to require matching Chinese concessions that Beijing may find too difficult, diplomats observed. The freeze on frontier deployments, for example, could severely limit China's military modernization, and nuclear-free zones in border areas could restrict China, whose missiles have shorter ranges, more than the Soviet Union.

In its brief report of the Wu-Ilyichev meeting, the Chinese news agency, in fact, did not refer to China's normally do to the "obstacles" to the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, and diplomats took this as a signal of Beijing's willingness to proceed, as Moscow has wanted, in areas where there are fewer problems.

China, for its part, is understood to have put forward its own plan for troop reductions along the border and pressed as well for a phased removal of the 108 intermediate-range SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union has deployed in Asia and for the destruction of their launching sites. Again, no details were available.

But Soviet diplomats were satisfied that, as one said, their dialogue with China had taken "a new direction."

Defector Said Iraq Reported to Use French Missiles, To Bring Out Soviet Rockets Against Iran's Troops Soviet Plans

General Reportedly Fleed With Secret Documents

New York Times Service

ANKARA — Secret documents of Soviet plans for possible intervention in Iran and the Middle East were said to have been carried by a Soviet general who reportedly crossed the border into Turkey last month and defected to the United States.

According to Turkish sources familiar with the reported defection, the documents spoke of the possible use of up to 60 divisions. But the informants did not make it clear, in discussing the case, whether the planning was for any foreseeable use. Nor was there any suggestion of the circumstances that might lead to Soviet intervention.

The defection, which was first reported Oct. 8 by Hurriyet, Turkey's largest daily, has not been officially confirmed. The general at the time was not identified. The Turkish sources have since identified him as a lieutenant general named Grishin and said he was chief of staff of the Transcaucasian Military District. His first name and patronymic were not given.

The Turkish government, which has good relations with both the Soviet Union and Iran, has refused to confirm or deny reports of the defection. After the first account appeared in Hurriyet, the authorities banned further reports.

The Hurriyet story, which did not identify its sources, said the general had asked for political asylum on crossing the border and expressed a desire to go to the United States. The report described him as being in uniform, but it did not say when and where the border crossing had occurred.

The Turkish informants said the general walked across the border in mid-September near Lenimakan.

They described him as a member of Soviet military intelligence and said he had been transported out of Turkey by the Americans. He was given a U.S. military uniform, the informants said, transferred first to a U.S. base in West Germany and then flown to Washington.

The U.S. Embassy has said that it has no information on the case.

The Turkish sources said the general had disclosed that there had been friction between the Communist Party and the army after a Soviet pilot downed a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1.

The informants said that soon after the general's disappearance, the Soviet Union asked that he be returned, asserting that he had crossed the border by mistake. Turkey is believed to have responded that it had no information of such an incident and that perhaps the general had been mistakenly shot and killed at the border. Turkish authorities were said to have made a helicopter search of the area.

U.S. sources put Soviet dead at 5,000 to 6,000, with an additional 12,000 to 15,000 wounded. But some analysts believe as many as 12,000 may have been killed in the Afghan war. Regardless of the true casualty figure, Western and Pakistani analysts believe the Russians are so tied up in Afghanistan that fears of their using it as a base for a move against the Gulf are exaggerated, at least for now.

As far as explaining their presence

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq used French-made Exocet missiles as well as Soviet rockets against Iranian concentrations in the latest Iranian offensive on the northern front, military sources in Baghdad said Friday.

Tehran has said Iraqi missiles have killed and wounded hundreds of people in attacks on towns in western Iran.

The sources said Iraq had used Soviet short-range Frog and Sand missiles with a range of up to 170 miles (about 240 kilometers) and French air-to-surface Exocet missiles fired from helicopters in the latest offensive, which began Oct. 19.

Iraq has reportedly attacked targets in Iran, justifying it as retaliation for Iranian attacks on Iraqi border towns.

Iraq has criticized France for going ahead with the sale of Super Etendard fighter bombers armed with Exocet missiles to Iraq, which has threatened to attack major Iranian oil installations.

Iraq has said it would close the Gulf to oil exports if its own oil

movements were disrupted, a threat that drew a U.S. pledge to keep the Gulf open to shipping.

The Baghdad military sources said Iraq had also used French- and Soviet-made helicopters in night attacks on Iranian forces in the Pajwin area, where the latest Iranian offensive has been mounted almost due east of the major Iraqi oil center of Kirkuk, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of Baghdad.

The commander of the First Army Corps defending the Pajwin area was quoted by Iraqi newspapers Friday as saying the Iranians had lost about 30,000 men in the offensive but were preparing for another attack.

"They will never be able to open a gap in our defenses," he was quoted as saying.

Al Thawra newspaper quoted a high-ranking officer in the area as saying that Iran was preparing for an armored battle. In its commentary, the newspaper said Iraq had held back from using some of its destructive potential in the hope that Iran would seek peace.

But because of recent Iranian actions, Iraq had decided to revise its plans and use any deterrent

force against Iran, al Thawra said.

France Cites Stability

President François Mitterrand warned Friday that France will not allow Iraq to collapse in the Gulf war because that would destabilize the entire Middle East region, The Associated Press reported from Tunis.

Addressing the Tunisian National Assembly on the second day of an official visit, Mr. Mitterrand said France had become indirectly involved "in spite of itself" in a number of foreign conflicts, including that in the Gulf, because it seeks to help maintain world stability.

Without referring specifically to the supply of Super Etendard fighter bombers to Iraq, Mr. Mitterrand said, "Iraq must not be allowed to collapse. The equilibrium of the Near and Middle East depends on it."

But he added that the need to bolster Iraq "does not necessarily imply humiliation or defeat for the other side."

In the Gulf war, Mr. Mitterrand added, "France has friends—but no enemies."

Soviet Bogged Down in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

Russians have about 105,000 soldiers in Afghanistan, 50 to 60 percent of them combat troops. Most are clustered in cities and towns along the main roads, largely in the east, where occasional large drives are mounted against resistance infiltration routes.

In addition, Western diplomats in Islamabad said, the Russians can call on about 30,000 troops plus aircraft in the southern Soviet Union for cross-border operations into northern Afghanistan.

There is no reliable figure for the number of Soviet soldiers that they're there as liberators. The Russian soldiers are totally baffled. They're told they're going to be fighting Americans, Chinese and Pakistanis, and they find it's the local population they're fighting."

As a result, he said, the Soviet Army has virtually "opted out" of trying to explain and justify its role in Afghanistan. "There's no hearts and minds campaign, no effort to win over the civilian population."

Likewise, the number of Afghans killed in the war cannot be reliably ascertained. Afghan guerrillas give figures in the hundreds of thousands. U.S. sources in Washington estimate that up to 150,000 civilians and mujahidin have been killed and wounded since the Soviet intervention.

Estimates of the number of Soviet casualties also vary considerably. Western diplomats guess that between 8,000 and 15,000 soldiers have been killed and wounded in Afghanistan since December 1979. The informants said the general had disclosed that there had been friction between the Communist Party and the army after a Soviet pilot downed a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1.

The informants said that soon after the general's disappearance, the Soviet Union asked that he be returned, asserting that he had crossed the border by mistake. Turkey is believed to have responded that it had no information of such an incident and that perhaps the general had been mistakenly shot and killed at the border. Turkish authorities were said to have made a helicopter search of the area.

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In addition, he said, "they're not thinking of sacrificing themselves in Afghanistan. They want to go back to their families."

Mr. Massoud said he was more impressed by Soviet paratroopers, elite units that were taken into combat in the Panjshir last year by helicopter. "They had the courage to face us and the ability to climb mountains quickly."

They were well trained, but their weakness was that they had not seen war," he said. "As soon as they came down and took losses, they evacuated."

Mr. Massoud's highest praise was for his enemies' weaponry. In last year's offensive in the Panjshir, he said, he was impressed by the new Sukhoi-25 ground-attack aircraft. He said the plane carried many bombs and rockets, flew for long periods and could dive steeply and turn sharply in the Panjshir's narrow valleys. "This power of the SU-25 is fantastic," he said.

He also praised the effectiveness of the MI-24 helicopter gunship, armed with a 12.7mm heavy machine gun, a twin-barreled 23mm gun, and a 30mm gun.

Four anti-tank missiles and 128 57mm rockets. Along with the heavily armed MI-8 troop-carrying helicopter, it is widely feared by the

However, Soviet planes and helicopters seem to fly higher in Afghanistan than they used to, apparently because of the guerrillas' acquisition of SA-7 surface-to-air missiles in some areas.

While the Russians rely heavily on planes and helicopters, they have evidently refrained from using their heavier bombers.

Resistance leaders agreed with U.S. assertions that the Russians have resorted to illegal chemical warfare in Afghanistan. During my visit to the Panjshir Valley I was shown a captured Soviet gas mask, but I came across no evidence of outlawed chemical weapons.

Faced with the shortcomings of their ground forces, the Russians have been devoting greater effort to a political war against the mujahidin, according to Afghan resistance leaders and Western diplomats. More energy has been put into subverting the resistance by infiltrating informants, setting groups against each other and buying off Afghan tribes, they said. But results seem to have been mixed.

As for the Afghan Army, it has dwindled from about 80,000 troops to about 30,000 since the intervention, according to diplomats in Pakistan, and no amount of dragooning seems able to stop it up. Drafted desert in droves.

"The reality is that if the Russians withdraw, about 10 minutes later Babrak Karim will be gone," a Western diplomat. "Babrak Karim cannot stay in power without Soviet troops there."

So far, there has been no reason to believe that the widespread anti-Soviet feeling in Afghanistan can be reversed, a factor that is sometimes discounted in the conventional wisdom of Western diplomats that time is on the Russians' side.

One European diplomat who subscribes to this view cited reports that the Russians were working on a plan to create autonomous regions in the north. He said he thought such a plan could help defuse the resistance.

The Soviets have no intention of leaving the country," he added. "Why should they? They can tolerate this for decades. Public opinion is not a problem, and international interest in Afghanistan is already fading."

Another Western diplomat did not disagree. But he added:

"If the Soviets are prepared to stay in Afghanistan for 20 years, they may have to face the fact they're going to have to do this kind of fighting for 20 years."

Sterile Monkeys Give Birth After Embryo Transplants

(Continued from Page 1)

Gary D. Hodgen of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a unit of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

The clinical implications of these primate studies may be far-reaching, his report said, "because they indicate new potential for childbearing by otherwise infertile or sterile women." Dr. Hodgen defined this group of women as those with a normal uterus but without a normal functioning of the ovaries. He said many thousands of previously childless women might be helped.

"I think it is a major landmark," said Dr. John E. Buster of the University of California at Los Angeles whose group transplanted embryos into infertile women with ovarian hormone function earlier this year. Dr. Buster said his group expected to use a technique derived from Dr. Hodgen's research in infertile women within several months.

In the experiments, hormones were implanted in the female monkeys in Silastic packages to make them diffuse into the circulation with the same timing and in the same dosage that would occur in one whose ovaries functioned normally.

Fertile female monkeys were mated. After about four days the

fertilized eggs and early embryos were washed out of their reproductive tracts and implanted in other female monkeys that were sterile because their ovaries had been removed surgically. These recipients had been primed by hormone treatment beforehand to make their reproductive cycles match those of the donors.

A total of 11 early embryos were transplanted and four pregnancies carried to term. In one case the transfer was between a cynomolgus monkey and a rhesus. This success across species lines suggests there will be no immunologic incompatibility problems when transfers are made between two unrelated women, Dr. Hodgen said.

The process is called surrogate embryo transfer.

"In any discussion of these matters, it is relevant to mention that child adoption is considered highly ethical in most segments of society," said Dr. Howard W. Jones Jr. of Eastern Virginia Medical School in an editorial.

Dr. LeRoy Walters of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University noted that of all the options for helping infertile women have children, surrogate embryo transfer "most closely approximates the usual process of human reproduction."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

With Scrutiny by None

No one was surprised last month when the Soviet government refused to let reporters near the place where Korean Flight 007 had been shot down. Everybody knows how open the Russians are to public scrutiny. But there is plenty of reason for surprise now, in Grenada, for this time it is the U.S. government that has been trying to keep the public in the dark.

At first it kept out all reporters, period. Even Thursday afternoon it let in only a small group, not including even one newspaper reporter, and for only a few hours.

How does the Reagan administration justify this trying to blind press and public? It gives three explanations; each is feeble, infuriating.

Danger. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said reporters were barred because the troops were unable "to guarantee any kind of safety." Safety! Let Mr. Weinberger consider the two Jima members, not a mile from his office — the marines raising the flag on Mount Suribachi. How much safety does he think was guaranteed to Joe Rosenthal of The Associated Press, who took the famous picture?

Let Mr. Weinberger think about the 53 reporters who died in Southeast Asia between 1961 and 1975. They knew the government bore no responsibility for their safety. So did the government. All it asked for then was that they sign releases from federal responsibility.

Military necessity. General John Vessey Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the operation required surprise. For a brief time that was a responsible concern, but to bar reporters is a sledgehammer solution. Even in World War II reporters were allowed along on operations, including commando

operations, subject to news embargoes or appropriate censorship.

There is another necessity, the same one that led the Air Force to take William Laurence of The Times on the flight that dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki in 1945. Democracies depend on trust, and trust in war, small or large, depends on credible witnesses.

I am just a civilian. Secretary Weinberger's most astonishing rationale was that the commanders of the operation did not want reporters along, and he "wouldn't even dream of overriding a commander's decision." It is a perversion of the idea of civilian control of the military. If some general does not understand the big principle at stake, then civilian commanders — including the defense secretary — surely should.

The principle is not hard to grasp. It is not a case of accommodating a few hundred reporters or their employers. It is a case of responsibility to 235 million Americans who depend on those reporters. The public needs to know what its government is doing, the more so when it commits troops to an expedition whose wisdom is debated so heatedly. When a government flouts that need for knowledge so openly, it ignites blazing suspicion.

Does the administration regard itself as beyond public scrutiny? Or does it have something to hide, fearing that an informed public would be less supportive of the intervention? If it is neither, then let the administration open up, and promptly. Let it demonstrate that America intervened in Grenada with its eyes wide open — all of them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

How Large the Quotas

Everybody agrees that it would be best for the United States and Japan to settle the automobile import quota before President Reagan's trip to Japan. He is scheduled to land in Tokyo on Nov. 9. But not everybody can agree how large those quotas should be.

The present quota agreement expires at the end of March. Under it, Japan ships 1.68 million cars a year to the United States. Most of the American automobile industry — with one gigantic exception — wants an indefinite extension of the status quo. One argument is that the overpriced dollar and the underpriced yen, give the Japanese manufacturers an advantage that no possible cost-cutting or gains in productivity in American plants can match. That is not a frivolous point. The Japanese government wants the quotas ended but is willing to extend the agreement for a year if the quotas are expanded.

The Reagan administration is against import restrictions in principle, and that principle is correct. But at this point you would probably be right in assuming that its first choice is a year's extension to get through the election, at whatever level draws the least protest from the companies and the United Auto Workers. Here things get complicated.

General Motors wants to bring in about 300,000 Isuzu and Suzuki cars annually, beginning next summer — these are very small cars, if the import quotas remain at the present level. Toyota's and Nissan's sales will have to be scaled down to make room for GM's Isuzus and Suzukis. Toyota's and Nissan's American dealers do not think that is fair. But if GM's can are added on top of the present quota, there will be vehement protest from GM's American competitors. Chrysler says it is holding up the tooling for its next generation of small cars until it sees what happens.

The auto quotas are no longer a simple dispute between an American position and a Japanese position. The shoving and elbowing on each side of the table is getting rougher. While the quotas will be extended for another year, they may not hold up a great deal longer than that. If they are not ended by the application of presidential open-market principles, the changing nature of competition in a turbulent industry may do the job.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Russia, America and Grenada

Inexorably, the gap between Washington and Moscow continues to widen. The latest initiative in this regard came from Yuri Andropov, who has solemnly affirmed that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe "will make it impossible to pursue the Geneva negotiations."

Encouraged, no doubt, by the success of last week's peace demonstrations, Mr. Andropov is seeking to exploit the arguments that President Reagan has handed him on a platter with the launching of the Grenadian odyssey. He does this by insisting on the adventurous and unpredictable nature of the president of the United States. How, in such conditions, could the people of Europe trust their fate to such a man? The argument is likely to meet with a certain amount of success, and also has the enormous merit of making people forget the affair of the South Korean Boeing jet...

Little by little, a new Soviet strategy is emerging, one that might be called "playing for time." Until when? Simply until Mr. Reagan is forced to turn power over to a new man who, Moscow hopes, will be more conciliatory and more open to dialogue. It is likely, in these circumstances that rather than narrowing, the American-Soviet gap will widen even more.

— *Le Monde (Paris)*.

Ronald Reagan has shown himself to be a man of state who is capable of acting decisively, with strength and speed when he believes his country's interests are at stake. To allow the Soviet Union to install, with the aid of Cuban mercenaries, a military base in the island of Grenada — 2,400 kilometers from

Florida, 2,200 kilometers from the strategic Panama Canal Zone, 160 kilometers from Venezuela, which is one of the greatest oil producers in the world — would have been, for the American president, an error that History would not have pardoned.

— *Le Figaro (Paris)*.

Greece: Still a Populist Mood

The first Socialist government in the history of Greece came to power two years ago with a simple slogan: change. [Last] week the government of Andreas Papandreou held an unprecedented demonstration in Athens' Constitution Square. In the past, such demonstrations have been the prerogative of left-wing opposition groups or military dictatorships. It is a sign of the continuing strength of the Papandreou government halfway through its period of office that it can still capture a populist mood.

Mr. Papandreou is massaging a national ego much in need of a little massage. To the demonstrators, the fact that Greece refused to condemn the military takeover in Poland or the shooting down of the Korean airliner with sufficient vigor for the hard men of NATO and the EC is not a cause of complaint; it is an indication that Greece is an active player on the European stage. The fact that Greece gave America a hard time over its bases is an indication that you can't push Greece around any more. The fact that the government treats its fellow NATO member Turkey as more of a threat than the Warsaw Pact is no more than a symptom of the queen's partiality.

— *The Guardian (London)*.

FROM OUR OCT. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: How Europe Is Lining Up

BERLIN — Baron Adreitza's instantaneous response in his Budapest speech apropos of the solidarity of the Powers of the Triple Alliance, has completed the picture of the political situation. It means that Austria-Hungary and Germany stand back to back as against Russia and England, with France trying to make matters smooth between both, and, as the "Berliner Tageblatt" editorial rather amusingly put it, Turkey is standing like Helen on the wall during the first Homeric battle, giving her heart first to one and then to the other. It is agreed that the Bulgarian government is prepared to give way in the matter.

1938: Fascism's Pride in Italy

ROME — The first comprehensive account of the past 10 years of public works, a field which has been the particular pride of the Fascist régime, was published today. The grand total, including works ordered during the decade but to be paid for in the future, was 36.9 billion lire. Public building, land reclamation schemes, highways and hydraulic developments have absorbed the greater part of the EC. And that France has pulled the coup it had long been preparing.

The "breakthrough" mentioned in the dispatches took place in a meeting of EC agricultural ministers in Luxembourg. They "adjusted their olive oil, fruit and vegetable subsidy program and agreed to a common negotiating stance in farm talks next year with Spain and Portugal." This should make it possible for the EC to present a formal dossier on farm trade to Spain and Portugal before the end of the year.

But that is little cause for excitement, according to Spanish economists and government officials. What was missing in the reports from Luxembourg was the fine print, the details on the agreement on fruit and vegetables reached by the 10 EC nations. And the agreement poses ominous conditions on Spain.

The Luxembourg agreement places an added import tax, which will range between 8 and 20 percent on fruit and vegetable exports to the EC from other countries, including Spain. This heavy tax would be applied to Spanish produce for at least four years after Spain became a member of the EC, since France has succeeded in imposing its condition of a protracted integration period for Spanish agriculture.

Fruits and vegetables are not the only Spanish products competitive in the EC — but there is not much else. The French government, in trying to keep its threatened southern farmers

happy, has been adamant in its policy.

That means protecting expensive French produce — and in the process European consumers will be hurt and Spanish exports will be priced out of the market. The French Socialist government's sensitivity to the farm vote has its precedent — Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre also protected their southern farmers.

The large, potentially rich Spanish market would seem to offer more opportunities than drawbacks to the EC.

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A Changing Picture in the Mideast

It May Be Time for a New American Mediator

By Flora Lewis



CAIRO — President Reagan keeps focusing America's Middle East policy on confounding the Russians, who in fact are keeping a low profile. The risk in looking through the wrong end of the telescope is missing the intricate changes in regional relations.

The most obvious development has been the emergence of Syrian influence. Certainly the Russians helped with their massive military resupply after last year's humiliating losses during the Israeli war in Lebanon.

But there is no evidence Syria is being asked to Moscow's demands. On the contrary, the Syrians are asserting their own traditional ambition of making Damascus the dominant regional power center, in effect, the new caliphate.

President Hafez al-Assad has, as many have said, been very clever at boldly advancing his power, prudently reserving his major force and exploiting the fears and weaknesses of others. But he has also gained from an unusual coincidence of circumstances. First was the Arabs' boycott of Egypt after the peace with Israel. Second was Iraq's misguided war with Iran, a bid for regional supremacy that backfired. Third was Israel's invasion of Lebanon, which overthrew tables but not into the pattern General Ariel Sharon had planned.

None of these events was moved by the hand of Moscow. As usual in the Middle East, the results are beginning to provoke new shifts.

Gradual renewal of Egyptian links with the countries Syria seeks to overshadow, Jordan and Iraq, is important. There are also more discreet but important contacts with the Saudis.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt is a quite different personality from his murdered predecessor, Anwar Sadat. Even physically, he embodies solidity and calm, eschewing drama. He speaks quietly, colloquially, without thunder in a noisy part of the world.

Some of his critics — and he has deliberately relaxed rules on public expression to let steam blow off — complain that he does not provide the people with heroes to savor.

But he is dedicated to the idea of Egypt's special role in the Arab world. He says that even Mr. Assad would not deny the natural pre-eminence of Egypt. But he clearly resents any challenge.

Mr. Mubarak is moving now in an attempt to regain influence. Despite serious constraints, he feels there are opportunities. They lie essentially in an appeal to war-weariness, which is the counterpoint to blaring trumpets and calls for martyrdom.

Thus, Egypt remains crucial to

sound U.S. policy, not because it is on the outs with Moscow but because it has identified its own interest with the spread of peace, reallocation of resources to development, and stability. Those are America's interests too.

They are also Israel's real interests, though its government has not yet lifted its sights to acknowledge Egypt's search for rapprochement with other Arabs as a useful promise rather than a danger.

Mr. Mubarak is concerned now lest the bloody morsse of Lebanon distract Washington from the larger issues. He is pressing for the United States to revive Mr. Reagan's Middle East peace initiative now that the Palestine Liberation Organization is openly split anyway, and to accelerate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

There is a sense in Cairo that unless some political momentum is soon injected, combat and confrontation will widen. That is one reason Mr. Mubarak warned President Reagan against reprisals for the bomb attack on American marines.

There is also an assumption that the United States can do nothing constructive in the area in a presidential election year. A year is too much precious time to lose in a fluid period. Nobody thinks the moment is ripe for a great breakthrough, but there is need for a signal of hope that something may be starting.

A new American mediator could give such a signal, providing it is a person of stature and large experience. President Reagan's Middle East record boasts no successes. There would be domestic advantage in doing the appointment as he has sought to do with bipartisanship moves on arms control and Central America. There is no place for another commission. But a distinguished democratic diplomat would fill the bill. Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance leaps to mind.

The New York Times

In Lebanon, No Peace To Be Kept

By Barbara Tuchman

GREENWICH, Connecticut — In 1898, the French author Emile Zola wrote a pamphlet titled "J'accuse" attacking the president of the French Republic for unjustly accusing Alfred Dreyfus of spying for Germany. Today, I would like to raise a voice, however minor in comparison to Zola's, to accuse the Reagan administration and its military commanders of responsibility for the unforgivable deaths of the U.S. marines in Lebanon.

Their mission "to keep the peace in Lebanon" was empty and meaningless from the outset. There was no peace in Lebanon to be kept and there had been none for generations.

In 1860, the Druze of Damascus exploded in a three-day massacre of the Christian Maronites that set off a scramble among the foreign powers eager to exert influence in the area, besides laying the train of hatred and hostilities that have fragmented Lebanon ever since. How were the U.S. Marines, as foreigners, supposed to patch up that situation, recently exacerbated by months of violent conflict, into a stable peace?

The invasion cannot be undone. The only solution for Mr. Reagan is to get the troops out fast and turn the island over to the British governor-general and a provisional Grenadian government.

The writer, an international lawyer, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

And why were the Marines ordered to hold a fixed position that was an open target for every gun or missile for miles around? What did the thinkers of Washington expect would happen when they sent men to stand still in a cockpit of anger, battling wildly bellicose factions? That the parties would quickly settle down to amicable leaf-raking? Why do American policy-makers never think two steps ahead to the consequences of the decisions they make? It was obvious from the start that some action would be taken against our agents that would force us to decide whether to keep them in place, in danger of their lives, or withdraw them to the damage of American prestige and reputation in the world. Any statesman with a grain of sense would avoid putting his government on such a forked stick.

What of the nation's military advisers who allowed such a reckless policy to be implemented? Had I been member of commandant or the responsible member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I like to think I would have had the courage to say to the president, "You may, of course, as commander in chief, issue what order you like, but this one will not be confirmed or transmitted by me," and then resigned. What future confidence can American soldiers have in commanders who send their armies to hold a site that even General Curtis would not have entered?

The invasion was a fantasy, the site was a trap, and the supposed protection of the battlefield offshoot was a fraud, a deception upon those American people innocent enough or fool enough to believe it could serve any purpose in the situation, as indeed it never did. What would it shoot at, if it opened fire at all? Scattered Druze in the Chouf hills? Or already blasted Beirut?

I cannot imagine what our government thought would be the outcome of sending the Marines into Lebanon. And if they failed to think seriously and logically about consequences, the compelling question arises: Can we afford, in the world the way it is, continued inanity in Washington?

The writer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, contributed this comment to the Greenwich Time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

First Chicago's Record

Regarding "New Tactics Turn Around First Chicago" (IHT, Aug. 27) by Winston Williams:

The story you published concerning First Chicago made a most unfortunate and inaccurate reference to me, particularly with regard to loans which had somehow left the affairs of the bank "messy," and the characterization of the bank as "wandering" under my stewardship.

The record of my four and one half years as chairman and chief executive of First Chicago is otherwise. In 1977, First Chicago reported record earnings of \$111 million (\$2.80 per share), in 1978, record earnings of \$131 million (\$3.30 per share), and in 1979, of \$155 million (\$2.91 per share).

Fruits and vegetables are not the only Spanish products competitive in the EC — but there is not much else. The French government, in trying to keep its threatened southern farmers

not shown much political will to go beyond the lobbyists' demands.

What would be a mixed sacrifice for France may be a national catastrophe for Spain. Farm produce is one of the scarce sources of hard currency for this country in the midst of a deep recession. Even under the best conditions, EC membership would exact a toll from Spain as it struggles to adapt its economy — a process, by the way, which has been und

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29-30, 1983

ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

1984 Election Likely to Turn
On Issue of Reaganomics' Success

NEW YORK — Is Reaganomics a winner or a loser? The 1984 presidential election is more likely to turn on that issue than on any other, unless the administration's conduct of foreign policy — in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Lebanon, Grenada and perhaps other theaters still to come — becomes the main issue.

Herbert Stein, professor of economics at the University of Virginia, senior fellow of the American Enterprise Institute and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Richard M. Nixon, still considers it highly probable that, whatever else happens, economics will remain a strong factor in the election.

Writing in current issue of The A.E.I. Economic, which he edits, Mr. Stein says one can already tell with great confidence what the economic platforms of both parties will be. "The platforms," he says, "will be the same, and they can be summed up in one word: 'See!'"

But the two parties will ask the electorate to look at different things. The Republicans, according to Stein, will say: "See how good things are under our management of the economy. Inflation is way down, taxes are down, interest rates are down, and unemployment is falling."

The Democrats, Mr. Stein writes, will say: "See how terrible things are. Unemployment is much higher than when Ronald Reagan came into office. Real GNP has risen less than during Jimmy Carter's time. Despite the cuts in taxes, real per-capita income after tax has also risen less than during the Carter term. Anyway, the Reagan tax cut went mainly to the rich. There are more people living below the poverty line than at any time during the Carter administration. Moreover, the country under Mr. Reagan has been introduced to higher budget deficits than have ever been seen before, and these deficits threaten the future of the weak recovery that has begun."

Suspicion Unwarranted

Since Mr. Stein's statement of the Democratic platform claims are about three times as long as his statement of the Republican platform, one might ask why he did not give the Republicans equal time and begin to suspect that he has decided to defect to the Democrats, an unwarranted suspicion.

He presents an early version of the numbers voters will have to assess, using the actual results for four years of the Carter administration and two years of Mr. Reagan, with his estimates of what the last two years under Mr. Reagan will produce:

• Real gross national product will show an average annual gain of 2 percent under Mr. Reagan, compared with 3.25 percent under Mr. Carter.

• The Consumer Price Index will rise by an average of 4.5 percent under Mr. Reagan, compared with 10.4 percent under Mr. Carter.

• The unemployment rate for all workers, including the military, will average 9 percent under Mr. Reagan, against 6.25 percent under Mr. Carter.

• Budget deficits will average nearly \$150 billion a year under Mr. Reagan, compared with less than \$50 billion under Mr. Carter.

• Federal revenues as a percentage of GNP will average nearly the same in both administrations, at 20 percent, but federal expenditures under Mr. Reagan will average 24 percent of GNP, compared with 21 percent under Mr. Carter.

But this boxscore may not be a very good predictor of how the electorate will react to the comparisons of the Republican and Democratic performances in the past two administrations. Mr. Reagan's timing promises to be better in political terms than Mr. Carter's. The rate of gain in real GNP slid downward during the Carter years, with a small upturn at the end, whereas Mr. Reagan got his recession out of the way during the first two years and should offer voters a rising trend through 1983 and 1984.

Others Show Objectivity

Just as Mr. Stein reveals his objectivity in dealing with the numbers, so do Walter W. Heller, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and his close collaborator, George L. Perry, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Writing in the economic letter of the National City Bank of Minneapolis, they say:

"We disagree with those who foresee the mega-deficits bringing this recovery to an early end. Given the big margin of unused potential in the economy — nearly 10.5 million job seekers and one-fourth of unused potential in the economy — the Federal Reserve can for some time shield the economy from rising interest rates even in the face of those deficits."

Mr. Heller and Mr. Perry prove their objectivity by forecasting a fourth-quarter-over-fourth-quarter gain of 4.5 percent in 1984 and a year-over-year increase of 5.5 percent to 6 percent.

Thus do economic theory and practical politics make both strange bedfellows and estranged former bedfellows. As for the voters, they are more likely to judge not by theory or ideology, but by recent results, asking the politicians, "What have you done for me, or to me, lately?"

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 26, excluding bank service charges									
	U.S.	E.U.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	Sw.	DK.	JP.	HK.
Amsterdam	5.2065	4.8070	112.21	34.07	0.3845	5.81	138.79	0.55	5.38
Brisbane	5.2104	79.65	20.357	—	2.045	18.4725	—	57.80	72.95
Buenos Aires	2.6135	—	—	1.641	0.901	4.96	122.15	27.74	—
London	1.496	3.908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.5725	2.2075	48.03	1.2045	0.4265	25.981	79.35	146.85	72.95
New York	1.495	0.361	0.1255	0.027	0.229	0.0787	0.448	0.1028	—
Paris	7.974	11.973	30.424	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.7045	3.747	—	21.655	0.7334	7.257	3.899	22.49	—
1 ECU	0.8222	0.769	2.255	0.6726	0.271	45.9000	1.21	0.3444	—
1 USD	1.0607	0.70982	2.7234	0.6726	0.271	45.9000	1.21	0.3444	—

1 Sterling/1200 Irish £.

(a) Commercial (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000

N.O.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

New York Times Service

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	U.S.	DM.	Sw.	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR	JP.	HK.
1M.	9.5%	5.0%	3.5%	3.5%	7.6%	7.6%	12.7%	12.7%	9.5%
2M.	9.5%	5.0%	3.5%	4.0%	7.6%	7.6%	12.7%	12.7%	9.5%
3M.	9.5%	5.0%	3.5%	4.0%	7.6%	7.6%	12.7%	12.7%	9.5%
4M.	9.5%	5.0%	3.5%	4.0%	7.6%	7.6%	12.7%	12.7%	9.5%
CD's 35-90 days	8.5%	5.0%	3.5%	4.0%	7.6%	7.6%	12.7%	12.7%	9.5%
CD's 35-90 days	8.0%	5.0%	3.5%	4.0%	7.6%	7.6%	12.7%	12.7%	9.5%
CD's 60-89 days	8.75%	5.0%	3.5%	4.0%	7.6%	7.6%	12.7%	12.7%	9.5%

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	10.50	10.50	Bank Rate	9.50	9.50
Federal Funds	10.50	10.50	Call Money	9.50	9.50
Prime Rate	11.00	11.00	1-Month Treasury Bill	9.50	9.50
Bank Loan Rate	11.00	11.00	3-Month Interbank	9.50	9.50
Carrefour, 30-179 days	10.50	10.50	Intervention Rate	12.50	12.50
4-month Treasury Bills	10.50	10.50	3-Month Interbank	12.50	12.50
CD's 35-90 days	10.50	10.50	6-Month Interbank	12.50	12.50
CD's 60-89 days	10.50	10.50	12-Month Interbank	12.50	12.50

West Germany

Lombard Rate	1.50	1.50	Discount Rate	5.00	5.00
Overnight Rate	5.00	5.00	Call Money	5.00	5.00
One Month Interbank	5.00	5.00	3-Month Interbank	5.00	5.00
3-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	6-Month Interbank	5.00	5.00
4-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	12-Month Interbank	5.00	5.00

Japan

Discount Rate	5.00	5.00	Call Money	6.00	6.00
Call Money	6.00	6.00	45-day Interbank	6.00	6.00
45-day Interbank	6.00	6.00	Official Fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing rates for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. (H. H. Hartman, U.S. dollars per pound)	—	—

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

N.Y. Prices Drop; Dow Slips 18.59

News on Grenada Prompts a Sell-Off

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged Friday in a sell-off sparked by White House reports that U.S. troops still had not gained control of Grenada and Moscow's charges that U.S. forces had fired on the Soviet Union's embassy in

March and Perkin-Elmer triggered selling in high-quality issues with lower earnings projections. Automobile stocks came under profit-taking pressure for the second consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up three points at the outset after losing 1.73 Thursday, skidded 18.59 to 1,223.48, its worst loss since Oct. 11. The average lost 25.40 for the week overall.

Decades topped advances to 5 to 3 and volume was \$1.2 million shares compared with 79.6 million Thurs-

day.

The news that the Soviet Union complained about the shooting at its mission knocked the market for a loop," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache.

Hugh Johnson of First Albany said the setback "was a knee-jerk reaction to a political event and gave nervous investors an excuse to sell. The market had been quiet before the news."

Big investors stayed on the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's post-market report on the money supply, which showed a \$2.4-billion decline. That could help the market next week.

The bond market moved up in anticipation of the decline. But experts said the Fed still was not likely to ease credit as long as the economy continued to expand rapidly.

CSX Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 244. Commodore International, which fell 8 points the previous two sessions despite reporting higher earnings, was the second most active issue, off 3% to 31%.

Perkin-Elmer, third on the list, plunged 4 to 26 after the company said it expected its first-quarter earnings to fall

NYSE Most Actives								
CSX	21602	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
ComEd	14734	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
ATT	12104	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
AT&T	11171	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
CarTrac	12714	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
IBM	11046	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
GE	7298	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
PanAm	7644	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
AEP	7482	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Ford	7238	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Int'l Harv	14734	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

Dow Jones Averages								
Indus	124217	124188	124177	124167	124156	124146	124136	124126
Trans	10934	10931	10929	10927	10925	10923	10921	10919
Util	10934	10931	10929	10927	10925	10923	10921	10919
Comp	4953	5013	4960	4967	4974	4981	4988	4994

NYSE Index								
High	94.28	94.28	94.28	94.28	94.28	94.28	94.28	94.28
Low	92.51	92.51	92.51	92.51	92.51	92.51	92.51	92.51
Close	93.51	93.51	93.51	93.51	93.51	93.51	93.51	93.51
Chg	+1.29	+1.29	+1.29	+1.29	+1.29	+1.29	+1.29	+1.29

NYSE Diaries								
Advanced	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Deceased	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Retired	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Finance	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. **51,185,000**
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. **51,185,000**
Prev. Consolidated Close **51,185,000**

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries								
Advanced	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Deceased	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Retired	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Finance	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21

NASDAQ Index								
Class	956	956	956	956	956	956	956	956
Open	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14
High	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14
Low	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14
Close	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14	276.14
Chg	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00
Vol.	3,251,190	3,251,190	3,251,190	3,251,190	3,251,190	3,251,190	3,251,190	3,251,190

AMEX Most Actives								
ImpCh	12275	12275	12275	12275	12275	12275	12275	12275
Asmr g's	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116
Woman	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116
DomEx	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116
Havard	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116
Geico	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116
MichG	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116
ChmP	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116
Heiter	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116	12116

12 Month High-Low Stock								
Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Out.	Chg.	
A								
42	244	Burling	1.22	41.17	40.61	37.94	37.94	+1.12
43	244	Burling pt	2.12	18.17	17.94	17.94	17.94	+0.15
44	244	Campbell	1.22	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	+0.00
45	244	Carlyle	1.22	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	+0.00
46	244	Carlyle pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
47	244	Carter	1.22	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
48	244	Carter pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
49	244	Carter's	1.22	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
50	244	Carter's pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
51	244	Carter's Inc	1.22	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
52	244	Carter's Inc pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
53	244	Carter's Inc pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
54	244	Carter's Inc pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
55	244	Carter's Inc pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+0.00
56	244	Carter's Inc pt	2.12	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	+

Meeting Held On U.S. Steel Import Plan

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp. said Friday that it has concluded three days of closed-door talks with officials of British Steel Corp. about a controversial import plan and will continue negotiations next month.

"I can't tell you if they're any closer or not" to settling the joint venture, a spokesman for Pittsburgh-based U.S. Steel said. "The meetings were to refine the proposal."

He said five British Steel negotiators met Tuesday through Thursday with "various U.S. Steel officials" about the plan, which calls for U.S. Steel to import over a long period semifinished British steel for finishing at its Fairless works near Philadelphia.

Negotiations are scheduled to resume in November at an undisclosed location, the spokesman said.

U.S. Steel's top officers have estimated that the arrangement has only a 50-50 chance of going through. Chairman David M. Rodick said recently that he hopes to settle the matter by the end of November.

While U.S. Steel, the largest steel company in the United States, contends the plan is the only way to



David Roderick

save the aging Fairless plant from shutdown, the United Steelworkers union has strongly opposed the plan.

The union says such an arrangement would cost thousands of jobs at Fairless and other steel mills across the United States because U.S. Steel's competitors would be forced to start similar import programs.

Ford Adding to Spanish Plant

Reuters

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. said Friday it will invest \$42 million by June 1985 to produce a new line of 1.3-liter gasoline engines at its plant at Valencia, Spain.

Brazil Publishes New Wage-Cut Law

United Press International

BRASILIA — The government has published another wage-cutting law — the fifth this year — with a stern warning that Brazil's recession-ridden society could make no further concessions to foreign bankers.

Government leaders said they were confident that the new law would win enough support among government party dissidents and a minor rightist opposition grouping to gain congressional approval.

Each society has its own limit for supporting sacrifices," Labor Minister Muriel Macedo said Thursday after eight hours of negotiations between pro-government politicians and ministers who deal with the economy.

"Our creditors must understand that this is the maximum for us," he said, warning that "any greater sacrifice would create an unsupportable situation."

While the government fights to enact policies that will reduce percent inflation now at a rate of about 175 percent, foreign bankers and the International Monetary Fund have suspended multibillion-dollar loans that Brazil desperately needs to carry on until it can refinance its \$30 billion foreign debt.

The new wage law, which took immediate effect but required ratification by both houses of the congress within 60 legislative days, retained sliding-scale cuts introduced earlier to limit future six-month increases to a percentage of past inflation, but reduced the overall severity of the cuts from 80 percent of the official inflation index to about 87 percent for the work force as a whole, the government said.

The more than two-thirds of workers who earn up to \$35 a week will receive higher indexing. There was also protection for mortgage payers and pensioners. The top rate of income tax rose from 55 percent to 60 percent.

Political sources said the law was drawn up after President Joao Baptista Figueiredo ordered Planning Minister Antonio Afonso Neto to accept some of the demands of government party dissidents and so help win congressional approval.

"If this law is not approved, then we will have serious difficulties with the international financial community," Mr. Macedo said.

The government party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Nelson Marchezan, said he hoped to gain enough support to push the law through before next month's IMF board meeting, which will either release or continue withholding loans for Brazil.

Mr. Shin said wholesale prices fell 1 percent during the past year and consumer prices rose 2 percent, the lowest rate of inflation in South Korean history.



Joao Baptista Figueiredo

S. Korean Official Sees GNP Growing 8% in '83

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's gross national product is expected to grow by more than 8 percent this year, up from the government's original projection of 7.5 percent, Economic Planning Minister Shim Young Hym said Friday. The top rate of income tax rose from 55 percent to 60 percent.

The government party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Nelson Marchezan, said he hoped to gain enough support to push the law through before next month's IMF board meeting, which will either release or continue withholding loans for Brazil.

Mr. Shin said wholesale prices fell 1 percent during the past year and consumer prices rose 2 percent, the lowest rate of inflation in South Korean history.

IMF Lending Reached Record Of \$20 Billion During Fiscal 1983

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Lending by the International Monetary Fund, which is facing funding problems because of disputes within the U.S. Congress, hit a new peak of more than \$20 billion in the year that ended Sept. 30.

It was more than triple the \$5.7 billion lent in 1982 and was well over the total for 1981, the fund's previous record year. That earlier record would have been about \$13.8 billion at current exchange rates.

The figures were announced Thursday in "IMF Survey," a publication that appears every two weeks.

The IMF has 146 member governments. Its main task in recent years has been to make loans to members in trouble with their debts to banks. In return, the governments must promise the IMF to enact austerity programs.

Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Portugal have been the biggest recent borrowers.

In the past, banks considered an IMF loan a "seal of approval" that encouraged them to loan loans of their own. More recently, especially since Mexico's crisis in mid-1982, however, banks have been more reluctant to lend money and the IMF has insisted that they promise to increase their level of

lending before the fund makes a commitment of its own.

The member governments have promised to make \$42 billion in new contributions available to the IMF for lending Jan. 1. The United States pledged \$8.4 billion of that total.

The promises become effective when members with 70 percent of the voting rights furnish the money. So far 69 countries with 35.38 per-

cent of the voting rights have contributed.

The United States would account for almost 20 percent more, and if Congress makes a positive decision the necessary remaining countries are expected to follow.

The U.S. Senate and the House have passed bills providing the money, but the two pieces of legislation have widely differing provisions.

Brock Is in Japan to Discuss Car, Beef and Citrus Quotas

Reuters

TOKYO — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, arrived here Friday for talks with Japanese officials.

He is expected to be discussed several trade problems, including the possible extension of Japan's voluntary restraint of car exports to the United States and the possible lifting of Japanese quotas on imports of beef and citrus fruit from the United States.

The Japanese government said Friday that it would try to settle the

issue of car exports before President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan in November. The current agreement limiting Japanese car exports to 1.8 million units annually is to expire in March.

The statement also said it would be difficult to reach an early agreement on beef and citrus quotas because of the wide gap between the two countries on the issue.

The United States wants Japan to remove the import quotas but Japan has offered only to ease the restrictions. The current agreement expires in March.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 7,200,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 5,000,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 4,000,000

Tables include the settlement price. Up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quo. Clos. Chrs.

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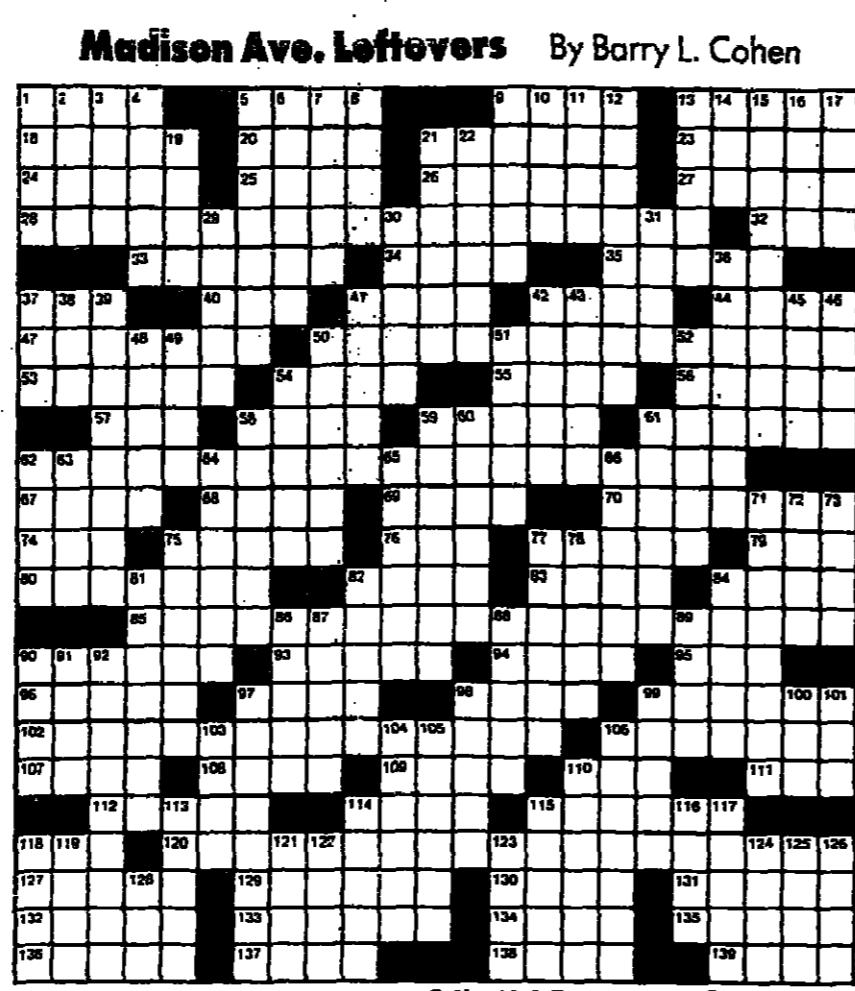
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quo. Clos. Chrs.

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 3 Paris
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 8 Flaccid
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 20 Nile bird
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 23 Lorna of
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 Island
 25 Sandy's
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 26 Bobby
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 27 Prefix with
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 28 Sales slogan of
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 "Heaven"
 33 Yiddish
 gossip
 34 — Major
 35 "Irra ia"—
 37 Priest's robe
 40 T-man, e.g.
 41 Opponent of
 Muhammad:
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 42 Repud to be
 44 Broadway's
 Ells
 47 Wheedle
 50 Slogan of a
 rosary vendor?
 53 Adam's
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ACROSS
 54 Cockbeats
 55 Minutie
 56 — barrel at
 one's mercy)
 57 Basketball
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 58 Yawn
 59 Circus
 Maximus
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 61 Like-street talk
 62 Fedora-indus-
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 67 Revere
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 68 Sharp
 69 Infinitive in
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 70 Charleston
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 74 Delighton's
 Needle, e.g.
 75 Fitted with a
 glass sheet
 76 Island garland
 77 Fine fiddle
 78 Actor Vigoda
 80 — of
 Baltimore (H.
 L. Mencken)
 82 Put on a Little
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 83 The Great
 Commo
 84 Ruy or Gli
 85 U.S.M.A.'s
 police
 invitation?
 90 Products of a
 certain boom
 93 Diamond wear
 94 Dismal, to
 Ariss
 95 — Gatos

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 1 Turkey
 2 Silvery fish
 3 Doctrinaire
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 5 Turkish coin
 6 Twain's "A
 Transcendence"
 7 Knob figures
 8 Kind of dir.
 9 Holy city
 10 Fleming and
 McMillen
 11 Timid souls
 12 Of dinner
 13 Ta-ta, in Tours
 14 Put on
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 16 As to

DOWN
 17 Lachrymose
 drop
 19 Kind of
 surgeon
 21 Fairy king
 22 California city
 29 Deduce
 30 Long
 31 Mimeskates
 32 Famous scou
 35 Ties
 37 Fitting
 38 Town north of
 Port Moresby
 39 Shiner
 41 German pistol
 42 Overturns a
 milk can



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LAURA Z: A Life

By Laura Z. Hobson. Illustrated. 410 pp.
 \$17.95.

Arbor House, 235 East 45th St., New York,
 N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

TOUCH LAURA Z. Hobson is famous for having written the best-seller about anti-semitism, "Gentlemen's Agreement," her autobiography shows that this was only a small part of her achievement. At a time when the world seemed to be a closed corporation managed by men, she carved out a career for herself by being stubborn, tireless, resourceful and smart. Yet she never became hardened or ruthless as some career women, not unnaturally, did. On the evidence of "Laura Z," she was, and is, what used to be called "a good person," an expression we now tend to give an ironical inflection, as if it were equivalent to belonging to a mildly fanatical religious sect.

Quite a few autobiographies are published these days by people whose lives hardly seem to have warrantied them. Some of these books are rationalized by their style, for almost any life is interesting if it's written with enough style. Hobson's "Laura Z," however, makes comparatively little effort in the

BOOKS

est income by collaborating on Westerns at \$500 each. When Hobson left Laura for another woman, she turned her hand to magazine promotion.

While it's difficult to assess Hobson's talent as a novelist, she was certainly a genius as a writer of advertising. When she told Henry Luce that the promotion for Time magazine was pompous, he grudgingly hired her to improve on it. And she certainly did. Her copy had a tightness, a precision and a direct emotional appeal that some readers may find missing in her novels.

Unlike many autobiographical writers who were intimate with famous people, Hobson is not much good to gossip. Yet, since she is writing about her life, she can hardly avoid a few eyebrow-raising anecdotes. In one of these, Clare Boothe Luce asked Hobson to undress in her presence. After five pregnancies and four miscarriages, Mrs. Luce said, she wanted to see what a well-preserved body looked like. She was planning, she explained, to have her own figure "fixed," so that she could be "perfect for Harry" [Luce].

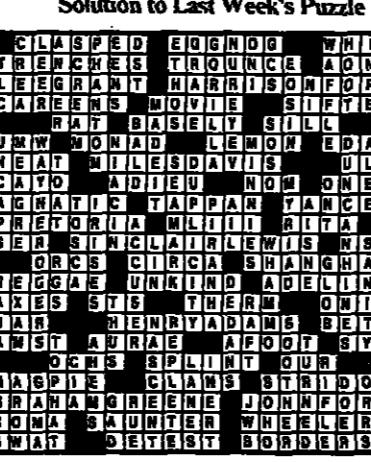
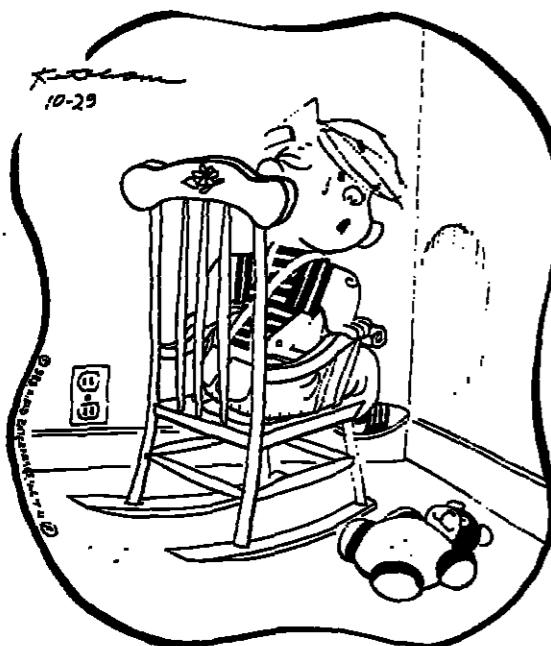
Twice engaged to marry Ralph Ingersoll, then publisher of Time, Hobson describes his leaving her practically at the altar in order to give his full attention to the newspaper PM, which he was about to edit. Later.

When Hobson sketched out the plot of the novel-in-progress that was to become "Gentlemen's Agreement," Dorothy Thompson, the crusading foreign correspondent, was pessimistic. So was Richard Simon, the publisher of Hobson's first novel, "The Trespassers." As she points out, we may have forgotten that in 1930s and '40s, Time could refer to France's premier as "Jew Blum," and that Representative John Rankin, after describing the columnist Walter Winchell as a "little kike" while addressing the House, could be roundly applauded.

For Hobson, anti-semitism in the United States, though generally denied in polite circles, was all too real and she persisted with her book. She still wanted the stairways in her country to run in the right direction. The book, and the movie with Gregory Peck, made her rich and famous. But while "Gentlemen's Agreement" was an important story for its time, "Laura Z" is a better one. While truth is no longer stranger than fiction, it is sometimes stronger.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

SPORTS

On an Evening of Rare Perfection, Soviet Women Win Gymnastics Title

Los Angeles Times Service

BUDAPEST — The memory of gymnastics, which is based on "10" as the score for a perfect performance, was derailed somewhat Thursday at the World Gymnastics Championships when no fewer than seven women got one or more in the optional exercises.

The 10s came in the final rotation in which the top four teams from Monday's compulsory exercises were grouped. It was reasonable to expect high scores as both East Germany and Romania were within range of the leading Soviet team and were obviously pumped up. But to have four 10s in the first three minutes of competition struck some as unreasonable.

The Soviet Union — which went on to win the team

competition, outdistancing Romania by 1.35 points, East Germany by 4.20, Bulgaria by 4.47, and China by 5.77 — scored three 10s in the vault on the first rotation. Defending world champion Olga Bicherova and teammate Natalia Youchenko and Olga Mostepanova made perfect vaults. Romania, meanwhile, was working on the uneven bars at the same time, getting 10s from Ecaterina Szabo and Lavinia Agache.

Experienced coaches called it the most amazing three minutes of gymnastics they had ever seen. But later, others wondered if it wasn't the most amazing and boldest example of collusion gymnastics ever witnessed.

This raises two issues in gymnastics, issues already well worked over. Namely the favoritism of East-bloc judges, who tend to dominate the panels and who tend to overestimate their athletes. The second, of course, is sour grapes — the complaints of the rest of field who either do not have the right judges or else — could this be? — the right athletes.

Mike Jacquin, president of the United States Gymnastics Federation and the representative of the U.S. Delegation here, took a middle road on all this, saying: "The East European judges may cooperate from time to time, but not in the raising of the top gymnasts' scores. The effects of their judging tend to be seen in the raising of the lesser gymnasts' scores."

The best of the Soviet female gymnasts is not 15-year-old Olga Bicherova, the defending champion. She is unkindly regarded as the most overrated gymnast in the game.

Bicherova, although she had a 10 and a 9.9, was not among the top three scorers from her team so she did not advance to Saturday's all-around finals. Instead, the individual portion of the seven-day meet. Instead, the three Soviet representatives will be Youchenko, the halfway leader; Mostepanova, currently in third place, and Tatiana Frolova.

Also in the running for the individual crown are Romania's Agache and Szabo, who finished second and fourth. And so is remarkable Maxi Gruenck of East Germany, whose elbow was shattered this spring and who is coming back from a big surgery. In her first international meet since then, the girl who rated a 10 percent chance of returning to the sport in May is now in fifth place in the all-around. And this despite a disastrous 9.3 in the floor exercises when she fell.

That Gruenck survived that gauntlet threw chills into anyone who hoped to pass her. Regarded as a 10 in the body and a 12 in the head, she has a history of freezing on the floor. In the last world championships she had three 9.9s and then finished 30th when she walked off the floor midway through her routine. The word on her is that she's afraid to tumble. But not, evidently, very much afraid. Or just not anymore.

The U.S. team, without its No. 1 and 3 members — Dianne Durham and Mary Lou Retton — probably fared as well as it could in this meet, finishing seventh.

One thing, though, the United States will be able to include, in order, the Soviet Union, Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Hungary, Canada, North Korea and Japan.

Natalia Youchenko working the beam.

Fouts Hurt for Chargers' Game Against Redskins

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not since 1977, when he sat out 10 games because of a contract dispute, has Dan Fouts missed two consecutive games for the San Diego Chargers. Yet now, when they need him most, he is expected to be unavailable again Monday night when the Chargers play the Washington Redskins in San Diego.

Fouts, who holds several National Football League passing records, has injuries to his left wrist and right thumb and to the rotator cuff



Dan Fouts

... out for Chargers

so, they have now won all three games with Steve Deberg at quarterback. The Chiefs drew a bad team, the Oilers, when they needed one the most. With an offense that can do little other than pass, the Chiefs finally won with good defense in each of its last three games, 13-10. (Kansas City by 2 1/2.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Houston Oilers (6-4) at Cleveland Browns (6-2) — There is no reason to assume that the Oilers will win any games this year. For the Browns, Brian Sipe, who has thrown 17 interceptions, most in the league, has been replaced by Paul McDonald. Not that this should make much difference to the Oilers: They're tied with three other teams for the fewest interceptions in the league, five. (Cleveland by 9 1/2.)

Seattle Seahawks (4-4) at Los Angeles Raiders (6-2) — The Raiders made Mac Wilson's first start of the year a last-gasp victory over the Cowboys. But it still left unsolved one major mystery: He has Marcus Allen been ineffective? He is averaging 61 yards a game. To have any chance against the Raiders, the Seahawks will need to improve upon all facets of their offense, now led by Dave Krieg, who has replaced Jim Zorn. (Los Angeles by 6 1/2.)

San Francisco 49ers (4-4) at Denver Broncos (5-3) — The Broncos are easily the weakest team in the league with a winning record. Four of their five victories are over teams that now have losing records. Even

so, they have now won all three games with Steve Deberg at quarterback. The Chiefs drew a bad team, the Oilers, when they needed one the most. With an offense that can do little other than pass, the Chiefs finally won with good defense in each of its last three games, 13-10. (Kansas City by 2 1/2.)

New England Patriots (4-4) at Atlanta Falcons (3-5) — The Patriots are on a bit of a roll, having won two straight. The second was one of the true shockers of the season, 31-0, over the Bills. This could lead one to believe that the Patriots, after one of their best defensive efforts of the season, are a cinch to defeat the Falcons, who overcame a 21-0 lead to win, 27-21. New England's defense is not likely to fold after three quarters, as the Jets did. (Atlanta by 3.)

New Orleans Saints (5-3) at Buffalo Bills (5-3) — The Saints' defense has given up only two touchdowns runs and 14 total yards in the 24-21 victory over Tampa Bay. It's difficult to tell what sort of game New Orleans will get from the Bills, who have beaten only one team that now has a winning record.

Los Angeles Rams (5-3) at San Francisco 49ers (6-2) — The Eagles' defense played so well in a 7-6 loss to Chicago that a repeat performance could mean a shutout. The Rams have not scored more than 12 points in any of their last three games. Because the Rams are still a young and inexperienced team, they can best serve themselves by figuring out what they did earlier in the season, when they won three straight. (Philadelphia by 10 1/2.)

Los Angeles Rams (5-3) at Miami Dolphins (5-3) — The Dolphins have improved their run defense to some degree this year, but they may need to make a quantum leap against the Rams. Eric Dickerson finished the first half of the season with 995 yards, putting him in good position to beat O.J. Simpson's single-season record of 2,003. (Miami by 3.)

Green Bay Packers (4-4) at Cincinnati Bengals (2-6) — The Packers completed the first half of the season consistent only in their inconsistency. Whatever they did one week, win or lose, they did the opposite the next. If form holds, they will defeat the Bengals. But Cincinnati played outstanding defense in their victory over the Browns. (Cincinnati by 1 1/2.)

Green Bay Packers (4-4) at Detroit Lions (3-5) — The Bears may be catching the Lions at a good time. The Lions played their worst game of the year in their loss to Washington, 38-17, rushing and passing for less than 100 yards each. The Bears, meanwhile, played their best defensive game of the year in a 7-6 victory over Philadelphia. But the Bears offense, which through the first seven weeks of the season had been rated No. 2 in the league, has slipped to No. 5. (Chicago by 2 1/2.)

Minnesota Vikings (6-2) at St. Louis Cardinals (2-5-1) — The Vikings are improving in the one area that could be most bothersome to the Cardinals: run defense. In each of the last three games, all victories the Vikings have reduced the number of opposition rushing yards, to

Transition

WASHINGTON — Cut Don Collins, guard-forward. Placed Mitchell Britt, forward, on the injured reserve list.

DETROIT — Placed Matt Babbitt, guard, and Eric Johnson, forward, on the injured reserve list.

CHICAGO — Signed a one-year working agreement with Lodi of the Class A League.

NEW YORK — Named Bill Robinson, center, coach; Fred Bobby Valentine, coach; and Roger Mason and Bryan Kelly, pitchers.

DETROIT — Signed a one-year working agreement with Lodi of the Class A League.

DETROIT — Signed Eric Johnson, forward, on the injured reserve list.

DETROIT — Signed a one-year working agreement with Lodi of the Class A League.

DETROIT — Signed Matt Miller, offensive line.

ART BUCHWALD

Gunning for Votes

WASHINGTON — Dabney is not a gun nut. He just hates people who don't love them as much as he does. He was feeling pretty good the other day.

"Did you see the story in the newspaper? The president is asking for major changes in the country's gun laws."

"You mean to make it harder to buy a gun?"

"No, stupid, to make it easier.

The gun control act of 1968 was too tough on law-abiding citizens. He's backing a bill now in Congress which will make it possible for you to order a gun through the mail as well as from another state without any red tape."

"You mean I can buy one through the mail this Christmas?" I asked.

"Maybe not this Christmas. But surely by 1984. The bill is now backed by 52 senators and 120 House members. By election time we'll have the others all lined up."

"I can't wait for my gun estate log," I said.

"Right now there's a slight kicker in the bill. If you order it by mail the buyer and the seller have to meet face to face before you can make a deal."

"How can I do that, if I live in Washington and the dealer is in Dallas, Texas?"

Dabney grinned. "It won't be easy. That's why we're not fighting that part of the bill."

"How else will the law be changed?"

"The bill provides that no records have to be kept when a weapon is sold from one person to a party in another state. A lot of people were reluctant to buy handguns in the past because they were afraid the police would know they had one. Under the new law it will be nobody's business."

"And the law enforcement peo-



Buchwald

ple won't be able to trace a firearm?" I asked.

"Not only that," said Dabney, "but the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will need a search warrant before they will be allowed to look at a gun dealer's books."

"What a boon to the gun business in the United States," I said. "Almost anybody will be able to buy a gun now without Big Brother looking over his shoulder."

"The anti-gun lobby is trying to get an amendment attached to the bill that would require a waiting period for gun purchases to allow local police time to check out the buyer to see if he's got a criminal conviction or has a mental disorder. But our lobby will fight that one to the death. When a person wants a gun, he should get it as soon as he forks over his money."

"I should hope so. Someone could try to kill him while he's waiting to be cleared."

"Not only that, but the police would have his name in the computer forever. We don't want anybody in this country to know who has a gun. Look what happened in Poland."

"I forgot about Poland."

"Another good thing is that the administration wants to permit licensed dealers to sell their wares at gun shows. Now they can only display them."

"Gun show attendance should rocket."

"We're going to get the whole package through," Dabney said. "The president is really going to bat on this bill. It means as much to him as the MX missile."

"I know it's a good bill, but why is the president so emotionally involved?"

"Because when he ran for office he promised us prayers in school and a handgun under every pillow. He hasn't delivered on prayers in school, and he doesn't deliver on changing the gun laws in this country he's going to lose the most powerful constituency in the United States."

"I hope you win the battle, Dabney," I said. "I'd love to get one for my wife's birthday. I can't tell you the times she's said she'd like to shoot me when I've done something that drives her up the wall."

Bill on Elgin Marbles Loses

The Associated Press

LONDON — Parliament Thursday defeated a bill that would have allowed the British Museum to return the Elgin Marbles to Greece.

'Doonesbury'

B.D. and the Rest of the Trudeau Gang Are Warning Up for Broadway

By Jay Shabazz
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It has Duke, a student of controlled substances and the former governor of Samoa. And Joanie Caucus, champion of liberation. And Zonker, who is into tanning. And B.D., still in football helmet.

Along with Mike, Mark, Horley and Roland Hedley Jr., they're all coming to Broadway next month in a new musical.

The show is "Doonesbury," now in a Boston warmup run. It is based on Gary Trudeau's popular, satirical, topical and, for the time being, on-leave cartoon strip of the same name. The musical begins previews at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre in New York on Nov. 3 and opens Nov. 13.

This is not Trudeau's first effort outside the world of syndicated cartoonery. In 1977, he and others cooked up an animated television special based on his craft — he does interviews about as often as the sun rises in the West. So Walsh, an articulate, neatly dressed New York stage veteran who hails from Denver, has been pressed into service to talk up the new show.

The musical, with a cast of 11 and a budget of \$2 million, began as a workshop project and has been in the works for five years. Walsh said.

The show picks up where the strip left off — with Joanie Caucus and her new baby, and with many of the Walden inmates finally forced to graduate from college and otherwise face the realities of adult life, the producer said.

Walsh's wife, Juliette Taylor, a filmcasting director, picked the players — not an easy task, Walsh noted. The idea was to get actors who resembled the characters in "Doonesbury," he says, and "that was probably one of the roughest things to do, to get people who can dance, sing and act, and look like those characters."

"My wife and I worked a long time on it, had fights at home and

on Broadway for 22 years, producing for Jose Quintero in 1964, mounting the first production of Norman Mailer's "The Deer Park" and, most recently, serving as general manager for the Broadway hits "Barbare" and "Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music." In all, he estimated, he has produced or general-managed 60 shows.

Walsh originally tried to book "Doonesbury" in New Haven, Connecticut, where, as an undergraduate, Trudeau began cartooning in the Yale Daily News.

"I thought it'd be fun to try it out there, but unfortunately they couldn't get the theater ready in time," Walsh said. "So we moved it to Boston. But Boston is a great market for the show, just because of the 300,000 students living in the area, but because the strip was carried up there and people are very wired into it."

"Doonesbury," two-thirds of whose cast will be financed by the theater division of Universal Studios, marks Walsh's debut at the helm of a Broadway musical. But he has worked off and on



B.D. (Keith Szarabajka) and Boopie (Laura Dean).

Keith Szarabajka

Laura Dean

Merle Shupps

Photo: Bruce Glikas

Photo: Bruce Glikas